

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

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\$2 50, if not paid within the year.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT G. HARPER.

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weeks—25 cts. per s. for each cont.

"Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your Government, however specious the pretexts."—WASHINGTON.

VOL. XV.

NO. 87.

POETRY:

THE BLUSH.

Was it unholy!—Surely no!
The tongue no purer thought can speak;
And from the heart, no feeling flow.
More chaste, than brightens woman's cheek.

How oft we mark the deep ting'd rose
Soft mantling where the lily grew.
Nor deem that where such beauty blows
A treach'rous thorn's conceal'd from view!

That thorn may touch some tender vein,
And crimson o'er the wounded part;
Unheeded, too, a transient pain
Will flush the cheek, and thrill the heart.

On beauty's lids, the gem-like tear
Oft sheds its evanescent ray,
But scarce is seen to sparkle, ere
'Tis chased by beaming smiles away!

Just so the blush is formed—and flies—
Nor owns reflection's calm control—
It comes—it deepens—fades and dies;
A gush of feeling from the soul!

MISCELLANEOUS.

Indians.—No two races on the face of the earth ever differed more than the Indians of North and South America. The former are among the most intractable of the human species; the latter, except in their sacrifice of human victims to their gods, appear to have been the most mild, indolent, and easy tempered of all mankind. The Spanish writers, one and all, with the exception of Las Casas, represent them as the most stupid and unenlightened beings in existence, but one remove from the animals of the field. Don Antonio de Ulloa, after indulging himself in a variety of invectives against this harmless race, proceeds to give the following picture, which, it will be observed, exactly describes nation of philosophers:—"Nothing," he says, "disturbs the tranquility of their souls, equally insensible to disasters and prosperity. Though half naked, they are as contented as the monarch on his splendid throne; riches do not elate them in the smallest degree; and the authority of dignities, to which they are permitted to aspire, is one so little the object of their ambition, that an Indian will receive with the same indifference the office of a judge and that of a hangman, if deprived of the former, and appointed to the latter. Nothing can move or change them. Interest has no power over them; and they often refuse to perform a small service for a sum of money, pointing to their mouths and saying they are not hungry. Fear makes no impression on them—respect as little."

Interesting Scene.—A few days since, a young tradesman, a native of Ireland, but long a resident in this city, in passing along a wharf at which a ship from one of the ports in Ireland was about to be made fast, stopped, as is usual with persons from a foreign country, to observe whether any face which had been familiar to their eye in earlier years, might not present itself. In the bustle of attempting to get quickly on shore, one of the passengers fell into the dock, and instantly sunk under the vessel. Without a moment's hesitation, the young man before alluded to, who had remained to gratify his curiosity, plunged into the deep after the drowning man, and with considerable difficulty succeeded in bringing him safe on land. The deliverer very naturally felt anxious to see his prize restored to perfect life, and with this view remained to tender his assistance without going away to change or even dry his apparel. A few moments after some simple remedies had been applied, the rescued man slowly opened his eyes, and murmured "God bless you, God bless you—it would be too soon to die far away from home." The voice, and the awakening countenance of the newly arrived young man, filled the other with an intensity of eagerness visible to all around; he asked the place of birth and name of his patient; both questions were soon answered satisfactorily enough to prove that the rescuer and the rescued were brothers! It is needless to attempt to relate the sequel,—in an instant they were interlocked in a close embrace, and a thousand questions and congratulations were made on each side, before one could be answered. Finally the brothers retired amidst the ejaculations and the wonder of all who observed the singular scene.—*New-York Courier.*

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.—A *sleepy family*.—A gentleman from Bradford gives us the following information of the effects of a thunder storm one night last week. He says a house in Bradford was struck by lightning, while the whole family, consisting of a man, his wife, and two daughters, were under the dominion of Morpheus—that the electric fluid entered the roof, passed thro' a bed-post, shivering it to atoms, destroyed an old bureau and several other articles in the room where slept the two daughters—that it then descended, without further ceremony, into the bed-

GETTYSBURG, PA. TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1834.

poison mingled in his wine—one a suicide—one murdered by his friends—and one in lonely exile! "How are the mighty fallen!"

Dignified conduct of a young lady.

Eliza Embert, a young Parisian lady, resolutely discharged a gentleman to whom she was to have been married, because he ridiculed religion. Having given him a gentle reproof, he replied that "a man of the world would not be so old-fashioned as to regard God and religion." Eliza started—but, on recovering herself, said, "from this moment, when I discover that you do not respect religion, I cease to be yours. He who does not love and honor God, can never love his wife constantly and sincerely."

Address of Mr. Ingham.

The following is Mr. Ingham's reply to the address of his friends at the dinner table. It preceded the explanation which we gave in our last.

My Friends and Fellow Citizens:

It is impossible not to feel deeply sensible of this manifestation of your kindness. It has been my good fortune to have been long connected with you in all the various relations of social and political life. I am indebted to the generous confidence of my fellow citizens of this congressional district, and especially of my native county, for all the numerous public employments in which I have been engaged for the greater part of the last twenty five years—I have received from them and from you in common with them, innumerable favors which can never be repaid, but from the overflows of a grateful heart; but this scene imposes a deeper obligation than all the rest—it is impossible to find language to express my feelings—I can therefore only return to you my sincere thanks and assure you that it will ever be remembered with the most profound and unwavering gratitude. For the kind partiality with which you have contemplated and spoken of my public services, I can only offer you additional thanks—between us, the heart and not the tongue is the organ of communication, and it speaks its feelings best in silence.

When I resigned the trust which the citizens of this district last conferred upon me, to engage in another of greater hazard and responsibility; you wisely permitted me to enter upon the new scene of probation, without indulging or exciting expectations—you felt as I did, that the undertaking was hazardous, and you sympathised in my anxiety for the consequences. It was known that the department committed to my care, had recently been charged with heavy additional duties and responsibilities, in which a vast amount of the active capital of the country was closely connected—That the laws for the execution of these duties were defective in efficiency, and obnoxious for their rigor—That jealousy and hostility had sprung up in various sections of the union, as well in regard to the disposition of the public lands, as the great and disturbing question of impost revenue; that the treasury department was the point of contact, in fact, the battle ground of these contending and excited interests. It becomes me not to say how this duty has been executed. I can only assure you, that every faculty of my mind has been constantly devoted to my official duty; that for the last two years the midnight watch has seldom

found my eyes closed in sleep—Not engrossed in the dissipation of the gay metropolis, but alone, in the dry, arduous and severe investigation of the various subjects presented for decision.—You will excuse me for thus alluding to matters so personal to myself. I could not have done it, but for the peculiar relation which exists between you and me, and the persuasion that you had been informed of the same facts through other channels; public sentiment having done me more than justice in these respects. It had also cheered me with the hope, that the confidence thus kindly reposed, might have been employed in promoting other and higher objects of public good, in which I was zealously engaged. It ought not to be disguised, that the final extinguishment of the public debt, which is very near at hand, will present a new crisis in the affairs of our country.

Cesar, after having conquered eight hundred cities, and dyed his garments in the blood of one million of his foes—after having pursued to death the only rival he had on earth—was miserably assassinated by those he considered as his nearest friends, and in that very place, the attainment of which had been his greatest ambition.

Bonaparte, whose mandate kings and popes obeyed—after having filled the earth with the terror of his name—after having deluged Europe with tears and blood, and clothed the world in sack-cloth—closed his days in lonely banishment, almost literally exiled from the world, yet where he could sometimes see his country's banner waving over the deep, but which would not or could not bring him aid!

Thus those four men, who, from the peculiarity of their portraits,

revenue for current expenditure, would cause a scene of ruin which cannot be described. I have no doubt but all these evils may be averted, and instead of multiplying antagonist interests and exciting animosity and hatred throughout the nation, marked by geographical boundaries the most dangerous of all, that measures might be adopted which would preserve every interest of the country, in the operation of which, every section would be reconciled; and which would in fact, draw together the different parts with bonds of affection founded in mutual personal as well as political interests. The successful adaptation of these measures to their end, will require not less of the spirit of patriotism and of compromise, than knowledge of the condition, and skill in the arrangement of our diversified pursuits. The system is complex, and simplicity can only be restored by slow degrees, and the time is at hand when the work should be in progress. The difficulties are great, but they are not insurmountable, and the object is worthy of the highest effort of human intelligence. To establish more firmly the bonds of this union, not by physical power, but by means of the moral elements, mutual affection and mutual interest, is a work of the most exalted character, and when accomplished will perpetuate an undisturbed possession of our rich inheritance, not only to our posterity, but render it at no distant day, by the mere force of example, not less valuable to the cause of human liberty and happiness throughout the world. This work, so far as it depends on the treasury department, has now been committed, I trust, to able hands, and I devoutly hope it may meet with the attention and success it so well deserves.

Among the American people, the public judgment alone can fix lasting disrepute on a public man. There is too much independence in the press, for truth to be successfully perverted, or the public mind to be permanently deceived by the arts of the servile and mercenary part of that body. I cannot be mistaken, however, in the indications I have seen, that whatever may have been the motive for dissolving the cabinet, that object is not deemed to have been fully accomplished by it; and it is very apparent that a corps editorial has been organized, ready to let off their poisoned shafts at whomsoever, and whenever, directed by the master of the signals. Some of these, perhaps too eager for the chase, or perhaps in obedience to some private signal, have some time since commenced their attacks on me—I could not mistake their connection, but I heed them not. The foremost of our temporal duties is that which we owe to our country, and with this guide for a polar star, whoever makes careful observations can never mistake his way. The treatment I am to receive from the corps I have adverted to, will depend not upon the character of my services to the country, nor on their benefit or injury to the administration, but upon the meekness and silence with which I shall submit to what they deem the greatest of all grievances, *the loss of office*.—But, as they and I place a different estimate on these things, and this loss is deemed to be a *gain*, I shall have no opportunity of making a merit of my meekness, or commanding myself to their favor by a self-denying silence—I shall, therefore, pursue the course which duty to the country shall seem to prescribe, perfectly convinced that all patriotic minds, when *fully informed* as to the history of the last two years, will come to the same conclusion—until then, it is due to prudence, as well as justice, to forbear a definitive judgment.

You must not suppose that I am about to pour out complaints for private griefs. I have no private griefs. My judgment has never wavered for a moment, as to the course which duty and honor prescribed, in the relation I bore to the president and the other members of the administration; and sustained by an approving conscience as well as by many evidences of public opinion, and most especially by your generous and kind countenance on this occasion, I should be unfaithful to my own character and a heartless ingrate, if I could entertain, much less express, a sentiment of private grief. Although stripped of the attractions of power, and exiled from the public service by the chief magistrate, for whose character you and I had entertained so high an opinion—to be thus met and greeted by such a crowd of my fellow citizens, among whom I see, attended by their sons, the companions of my childhood, the associates, friends and confidants of my riper years, and more than all these, some venerable relics of the revolution of whom, God be praised, there are yet a few among us. I say, such a meeting as this, is a reward infinitely more valuable than the possessions of any favor in the power of the chief magistrate to confer. But even without these consolatory evidences of the good opinion of those whose good opinion I value more than that of all the world beside, because you know me best, I say without these, I would be deeply mortified if any friend of mine should suppose that I was an object of sympathy for private grief. On the contrary, I regard the moment in which my separation from the public service was determined on, as the most propitious moment of my life; and although it might now be difficult to persuade those who partake deeply of the prevailing passion for office, of the sincerity of this declaration, yet I perfectly know that the time will come, when it will be readily believed. As to pecuniary loss, (if any think of this,) much less labor than I should have bestowed on official business, well directed, will easily procure something more than a bare subsistence, which all know is

scarcely afforded by the salaries at Washington—I can have no cause of resentment therefore on this account.—It will not be thought profanity, I hope, to say that the president is but a mortal; subject to all the infirmities incident to human nature; his displeasure or denunciation are not directed by an omniscient eye, nor do they carry with them political or corporeal death.—And even, if, as he suggested in his correspondence with me of the 20th of April last, I was intended as a sacrifice to propitiate public opinion for others whom he loved, and whom it had severely threatened, that of itself is not good cause for resentment. It was not the ancient custom even in idiosyncratic sacrifices to select the worst of the flock for those purposes. But whatever may have been the motive for my removal, I shall enjoy the effect, and I feel like a mariner who has safely returned from a long, toilsome and somewhat perilous voyage, to receive the joyous greetings of his old companions and friends.

If in the desire to discharge with fidelity to the country, and satisfaction to those more immediately concerned, and under the pressure of great anxiety to prepare for the high objects I have just referred to, I have not mingled in the partisan operations which, whether intended for good or for evil, are usually found about the sources of power and patronage, I shall be excused for having no leisure for such employment, even if I had had a taste for the associations of this nature, which existed at the metropolis. Nor was I engaged, as has been insinuated by some who seem to speak by authority, in arranging plans for the selection of a successor to the presidential chair. My correspondence with you my friends, limited as it was, will bear strong negative testimony at least to this fact; but if it be not satisfactory, I take this occasion to absolve every person to whom I have written a letter, from the date of my appointment to that of my removal, from every obligation of confidence on that subject, which is usually deemed to belong to private correspondence, that the proofs of this charge may be given to the world, if any exist.

You must not suppose that I am about to pour out complaints for private griefs. I have no private griefs. My judgment has never wavered for a moment, as to the course which duty and honor prescribed, in the relation I bore to the president and the other members of the administration; and sustained by an approving conscience as well as by many evidences of public opinion, and most especially by your generous and kind countenance on this occasion, I should be unfaithful to my own character and a heartless ingrate, if I could entertain, much less express, a sentiment of private grief. Although stripped of the attractions of power, and exiled from the public service by the chief magistrate, for whose character you and I had entertained so high an opinion—to be thus met and greeted by such a crowd of my fellow citizens, among whom I see, attended by their sons, the companions of my childhood, the associates, friends and confidants of my riper years, and more than all these, some venerable relics of the revolution of whom, God be praised, there are yet a few among us. I say, such a meeting as this, is a reward infinitely more valuable than the possessions of any favor in the power of the chief magistrate to confer. But even without these consolatory evidences of the good opinion of those whose good opinion I value more than that of all the world beside, because you know me best, I say without these, I would be deeply mortified if any friend of mine should suppose that I was an object of sympathy for private grief. On the contrary, I regard the moment in which my separation from the public service was determined on, as the most propitious moment of my life; and although it might now be difficult to persuade those who partake deeply of the prevailing passion for office, of the sincerity of this declaration, yet I perfectly know that the time will come, when it will be readily believed. As to pecuniary loss, (if any think of this,) much less labor than I should have bestowed on official business, well directed, will easily procure something more than a bare subsistence, which all know is

Mr. G. CLARKSON
HAS JUST RECEIVED
A HANDSOME AND FULL ASSORTMENT OF
HARDWARE,
comprising almost every article in his line, from a Mouse-trap to an Anvil.
HE HAS ALSO A GOOD STOCK OF
CEDAR WIRE,
BASKETS,
Lasts, Shoemakers' Irons, &
LIGHTNING RODS,
With Brass Points.
Gettysburg, May 31.

REALITY.**THIRD EDITION**
THIS SPRING!

D. WYER & ZIEGLER,
HAVE just returned from the Cities, and are now opening their Third Stock for this Spring (not to be surpassed by any) comprising every article in their line. They deem it unnecessary to give a catalogue of the different articles either in paper or handbill.

Having received a double portion of custom to what they anticipated, they assure the Public they have come to the determination NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD BY ANY MAN.

They have a Stock of

GROCERIES,

CHINA, GLASS, &

QUEEN'S-WARE,

not to be excelled by any Establishment in the County, either for quality, beauty or cheapness. We ask no more than A CALL from any person—for that our Goods are cheaper than others they may rest assured of—LOOK AND LEAP.

Gettysburg, June 14.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an EXTENSIVE and

Entirely New Stock of

GOODS,

which he is now opening at the house of the late John McConaughy, Esq. deceased, situate on the south-west corner of the Centre Square in Gettysburg, consisting of a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS

GROCERIES,

QUEEN'S-GLASSWARE,

Locking-Glasses, &

LIQUORS.

(FOR PARTICULARS, SEE HANDBILLS.)

A personal appearance at his Establishment, the low prices of his Goods, and Elegant Assortment, will be an inducement for them to purchase.

"Look before you leap!"

The Public's humble servant,
SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK,

Gettysburg, April 19.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

THE FARM, formerly the Property of Col. Richard Brown, situated in Straban township, Adams county, on the Conowago creek, at present in the occupancy of Mr. John Shriver, is offered for Sale on the most advantageous terms. The Tract contains

380 ACRES,

more or less, of excellent land, in fine cultivation, the improvements on which

are two-story

Brick House,

BANK BARN, &c.

The Property will be shewn by the Tenant, on the premises. For the Terms of Sale, apply to JOHN B. MCPHERSON, Gettysburg.

March 15.

GARLEGANT'S

Balsam of Health.

THE subscriber has just received from the proprietor, John S. Miller, Frederick, Md. a supply of Garlegant's celebrated Balsam of Health, a remedy extensively used in many parts of Europe and the United States, for the cure of DYSPEPSIA, and many other diseases which proceed from a morbid condition of the stomach. It is also highly recommended in Colic, Nervous Tumors, Loss of Senses, Palpitation of the Heart, and is a sovereign remedy for WORMS, &c. It is neatly put up in square half-pint bottles, accompanied with extensive directions for its use. It is constantly for sale at One Dollar per bottle, by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,

Druggist and Apothecary.

Gettysburg, May 3.

The following is among many certificates of cure effected by this medicine:

Dear Sir—I rarely used your Balsam of Health. For two years I had a constant and fixed pain in my side, and frequently subject to constipation accompanied with fever, more or less. I frequently bought a little of your Balsam, of your agent in Hagerstown, and found it relieved me very much, and I procured the full bottle, which cured me perfectly, and since then I enjoy perfect health again; and I do recommend the said Balsam to those that are afflicted in the same way.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES FLAMING,

Near Leitersburg, Washington Co. Md.

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the thirty-first day of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Court on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

WILLIAM HAMILTON, deceased, to be and appear at this Court to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof; and being severally called, and making no answer—

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, to wit: John Hamilton, Jane, intermarried with Jas. Black, Margaret, intermarried with David Hamilton, Esq. William Hamilton, Joseph Hamilton, Enoch Hamilton, James Hamilton, George Hamilton, David Hamilton, and Jesse Hamilton—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the 22d day of August next, to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased, mentioned and described in the writ of partition or valuation, should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

June 28.

Apprentices & Journeymen**SILVER PLATING****WANTED.**

THE Subscribers have established in Gettysburg, on East Middle-street,

A MANUFACTORY**OF ALL KINDS OF****Plated Goods and Ware,**

but in particular

Harness and Carriage**WHEELS,****BIRBLE-BITS,****Stirrups, &c. &c.**

The demand for their Goods having increased beyond their calculations, urges them to extend their Establishment. They are desirous, therefore, of having **10** or **12** additional

APPRENTICES,

and a few additional

JOURENEYMEN.

None need apply but such as can come well recommended. None of the Mechanical branches, we believe, offer more favorable prospects to young men than does this.

Our customers at home, and all orders in our line from abroad, will be promptly attended to, and their favors thankfully received.

MILLER & LITTLE,

Gettysburg, June 7.

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the thirty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule, ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

JACOB GILBERT,

deceased, to wit: Barny Gilbert, who has released his interest in said Estate, Susanna, intermarried with Bernhart Gilbert, whose share is sold to Thaddeus Stevens. Sally, intermarried with Jacob Arendt, Caiharine, intermarried with Peter Bomgardner, Emmy Shoemaker, and Hetty, intermarried with Daniel Merring—and Nancy, also intermarried with William Shoemaker, Hetty, intermarried with Christian Eicker, Polly, intermarried with Daniel Sell, and Susanna Stoner—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the 22d day of August next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court.

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

June 28.

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the thirty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule, ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

JACOB STONER,

deceased, to wit:—John Stoner, the children of Devirow, intermarried with William Shoemaker, (who died before the said Jacob) to wit: Jacob Shoemaker, Daniel Shoemaker, Sally, intermarried with Peter Bomgardner, Emmy Shoemaker, and Hetty, intermarried with Daniel Merring—and Nancy, also intermarried with William Shoemaker, Hetty, intermarried with Christian Eicker, Polly, intermarried with Daniel Sell, and Susanna Stoner—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the 22d day of August next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court.

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

June 28.

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the thirty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Court on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

VALENTINE STEAR,

deceased, to be and appear at this Court to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof—and being severally called, and making no answer—

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, to wit:—John Stear, Michael Stear, Polly, intermarried with Henry Stonebreaker, (Jacob, now deceased, leaving minors, Elias, Jesse, and Jonas Stear.) Susanna, intermarried with John Yagerline, Molly, intermarried with Henry Bushman, and Catherine Stear—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the 22d day of August next, to show cause why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court.

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

June 28.

PUBLIC SALE.

TIN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 20th day of August next, on

the premises,

A LOT OF GROUND,

Situated in Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining lands of David Nickel, John Collins and others, containing 28 Acres.—Also,

A Lot of Ground,

In the Town of Heidlersburg, Adams county, containing $\frac{1}{4}$ of an Acre. To be sold as the Estate of Arthur Nickel, deceased.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the first described lot, and at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the last, when attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known by

W.M. NICKEL, Admr.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

June 7.

FAGEL HOTEL.**FREE HOTEL.**

THE subscriber informs his old Friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he has taken that

well known Tavern Stand,

formerly occupied by Geo. Lashell, on the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road, 8 miles from Gettysburg, and 2 from York.

Having provided himself with every accommodation for Travellers, Waggoners, and Drovers, he invites those who travel that way, to give him a call, and judge whether his entertainment and charges do not justify the invitation.

ROBERT TAYLOR.

April 26.

N. B. Persons indebted to me, are requested to call on M. McClean, Esq. in whose hands I have placed my books, and make immediate settlement. R. T.

Gettysburg, April 26.

CASH paid for Linen and Cotton

RAGS at this Office.

LAST NOTICE.

THOSE persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN SHEET, late of the borough of Gettysburg, dec'd, are hereby notified, that unless their accounts are discharged before the 16th of July next, I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of instituting suits for the recovery of the same.

J. SANDERS, Admr.

June 21.

HEALTH & PLEASURE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he taken and fitted up the

COLD SPRING**ESTABLISHMENT,****ON THE SOUTH MOUNTAIN,**

Eight miles from Chambersburg, and about two and an half from the Turnpike Road, leaving it to the right at Porter's Inn—8 miles from Chambersburg. The road from the turnpike is in a passable condition for carriages, &c. and the accommodations at the Spring are such as he flatters himself will be pleasing to visitors.

WILLIAM REA.

June

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.



ADAMS SENTINEL,
Gettysburg, July 12.

Lewis Cass, of Ohio, at present Governor of the Michigan territory, has been appointed, by the President, Secretary of War.

The organization of a new Cabinet is now completed. The following persons compose it:—

Mr. Livingston, of Lou. Sec'y of State.
Mr. McLane, of Del. — Treasury.
Mr. Woodbury, of N. H. Navy.
Mr. Cass, of Ohio, — War.
Mr. Taney, of Md. Attorney General

The Anniversary of American Independence has been celebrated throughout the country with great spirit. Amongst others, we observe, that six hundred of the friends of Henry Clay dined together at the Musical Fund Hall, in Philadelphia—John Sergeant, Esq. presiding.

The Toasts at the Democratic celebration in Carlisle, bear rather hard upon Gen. Jackson—and savor very much of Calhounism.

The Weather and Crops.—Considerable anxiety has been felt, lest, from the unusually continued rains which have poured down upon us for the last two weeks, the wheat and rye crops would be entirely destroyed. Indeed, in almost every instance, that which had been cut had commenced a second growth; and in many instances the standing wheat On Saturday evening, however, the weather cleared up with a brisk north-western, and has since continued delightful and invigorating—and we hope when the harvest is housed, that our fears will be found to have been much exaggerated. The oats and corn crops are doing finely.

Periodicals.—The July No. of "The Casket," just received, contains an elegant engraving of the Fashions, with other interesting matter. Its appearance is much improved.

The "Souvenir" is merged in the "Philadelphia Album," a very neatly-executed and interesting periodical.

The Rail-Road Rioters.—Of the fifty-eight persons arrested by the military, all but thirteen have been discharged, against whom the Company intends to proceed vigorously, as the leaders and instigators of the outrage.

A young man, named John James, of New-York, was killed instantly on the Baltimore Rail-road, on Sunday the 3d inst. by the New-York steam-car, (of which his father was the inventor) running over him, when he was attempting to place the slip of the Rail on the turn-out, at the Depot.

Great Fires.—Two very destructive fires have taken place in the City of New-York within a few days past—one supposed to be the work of an incendiary—the other from throwing squibs and crackers into houses and yards.—By the first fire, a whole block of buildings was burnt—loss estimated at \$20,000. The last fire was much more destructive—the loss being estimated at ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS! It is computed that not less than one hundred and twenty-five families are rendered houseless—several of whom are reduced to beggary.—Many families barely escaped with their night clothing, and, in one instance, a person was dragged from his bed, after the bedstead was on fire. Several persons are missing, who, it is feared, have perished in the flames. Two children, who were left locked up in a room by their parents, who had gone to the THEATRE, have not been found. Several firemen were seriously injured. In the confusion, also, a child, aged 8 years, was thrown down and trampled to death.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.

A writer in the *Nashville Herald*, remarks that the Great Charter Calendar established by the Pope in 1521, was adopted with some alterations by the Parliament of England in 1752, and that by the new mode of computation eleven days were left out of the month of September, and the third of that month was called the *fourteenth*. Gen. Washington was born on the 22d February, 1732, which having been *leap-year*, there were 28 days in the month of February; it will be found that by adding eleven days to January two and allowing one for leap year it would leave 22d February to the 4th March. It therefore follows that the 22d February, 1752, added to the natural calendar of either of the three regiments. The remedy is infallible.

It is thought the sum collected for the Pennsylvania soldiers, will nearly reach \$1,000,000.

It is thought, from the preparations in Ireland, that the emigrants to America this year will probably exceed fifty thousand.

The increase of crime in our country, mangle all the efforts of all the societies intended for the improvement of the human race, appears to us most appalling. The New-York Journal of Commerce remarks, that within eight days, they have recorded the deaths of four married women, in that city & Brooklyn, "most or all of whom, there is reason to believe, perished by the hands of their own husbands." Three of the husbands are in jail awaiting their trial. Burglaries are committed almost every night, with such uniformity in the manner as leave no doubt of an organized gang for that purpose.

A daily paper is about to be published in the city of Washington, avowedly to advocate the election of Hon. Jno. McLean to the Presidency of the U. States.—*Balt. Gaz.*

The Richmond Whig of Wednesday last, says: "The fact is, we believe, clearly ascertained, that John Randolph has transmitted positive instructions to withdraw his name from the canvass for Congress."

There are from ninety to one hundred steam-engines in operation in Philadelphia and Liberties, in sixty of which number, anthracite coal is used for fuel.

The following account of a lamentable occurrence is from J. P. Anderus, Esq. Postmaster at Cold Spring, and addressed to the editors of the New-York Gazette:—

Anful Death!—On the 26th inst. Mr. John Milton Partridge, late merchant in Tarrytown, Westchester county, went with several others to Butter-hills, about two or three miles above West Point, and attempted to climb up the precipice in search of iron ore. Mr. Partridge had succeeded in climbing about 150 or 200 feet, up an almost perpendicular rock; when, by some means, he slipped and fell head foremost about 30 feet, and struck a rock which was made slippery by the trickling of the water down it; from this he bounded and fell the remaining distance of about 150 feet, and struck among the rocks at the foot of the precipice! He expired immediately. Mr. Partridge has left a wife and four small children to mourn their loss.

The Cholera Morbus, this terrible disease, which has ravaged India, spreading desolation far and wide, and now is spreading through the north of Europe, seems to us a subject of just alarm, here, on our more healthy and happy shores. Already the Government of Great Britain has taken steps to prevent its introduction, requiring all vessels from the North to perform quarantine, and prohibiting the introduction of Rags, &c. from infected places until fully cleansed. Do we not import Rags from Holland and Russia?

Is there no danger here? Is this disease propagated and extended by swarms of animalculæ, which generate in myriads and fasten on the stomach. Warsaw is suffering from it and the armies both of Russia and Poland are wasting beneath its fearful visitation. May God in his goodness avert from us the pestilence!—*Vil. Rec.*

Algiers.—There is every indication that France will retain this place as her own colony, and civilize it. Other powers appear to acquiesce without much trouble. A Foreign Magazine says—Thus the French have conquered a kingdom as large as Spain with as fine a climate, and commanding an entrance to that land of terrors and treasures, the central region of Africa.—They are going on *a la Francise* in all points. They have compelled the Moors to clean their streets, and do not despair of making them wash their shirts and faces in time. They have run up a central avenue through Algiers and ventilated the town. They have slain the mongrels that infested the streets and reduced an establishment of dunghills, as venerable as Mabomet. They have built an Opera House, ordering the wealthy Moors to put down their names on the box-list, and subscribe as becomes patrons of the fine arts. They have arranged a circle of private boxes in this theatre, to which the ladies of the several Harem have keys, and where they listen to Italian songs, learn to be well-bred with the romantic loves of Europe, and turn over a leaf in human nature which no Algerian Houri ever turned before. The ladies, as might be expected, are in raptures with the change, and go shopping with the air of an *égarde* of the French. St. Germain Galimard has communicated to the Algerian coffee houses the news of a world of which they hitherto knew no more than of the news of the dog-star. All is gaily gesticulated and the march of civilization is at a rapid rate.

It is a great misfortune that a few individuals disposed to express the slightest dislike of the new regime, they are forced to be shaved, dispossess him of his pipe and scuttle, and one day, in the mutual exertion of either of their scythes. The remedy is infallible.

It is thought the sum collected for the Pennsylvania soldiers, will nearly reach \$1,000,000.

It is thought, from the preparations in Ireland, that the emigrants to America this year will probably exceed fifty thousand.

A Mahomedan Miracle.—In the Java Courant of the 28th of October last, there is a long article relating to one of the natives, Pa Dhasijah by name, of the district Serondal, who had been buried in the usual Mahomedan form.—After having lain 46 days in the grave, to the terror and surprize of all, "he burst his cements," and covered with the earth through which he had struggled, returned to his village and his friends! The circumstance is confirmed, it is said, by official testimony—Who can believe this?—*Morning Her.*

Novel Application of Steam.—Steam has lately been applied with great success in some of the French forts, in the destruction of vermin on board of merchant vessels. After having carefully closed the hatches and every aperture, the steam is suddenly introduced and in twenty-four hours every living thing which may have been brought in with the cargoes is destroyed.—*Lit. Gaz.*

WHITE WASHING.

One of the cheapest and best modes of preparing the white-wash, is to use skim milk with new slacked lime.—This renders it adhesive, and it does not fall off as quick as when the lime is wet with water.

Readmore Prices Current.

From the Patriot of Saturday last.	
Flour, (old)	4 50
(new)	4 75
Wheat.	1 00 a 1 10
Corn,	60 a 63
Rye.	63
Oats,	31
Whiskey,	33
Apple Brandy,	37
Plaster,	4 00
Feathers,	35

PERIODICALS,

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. W. Butler, Mr. Frederick Cause, to Miss Anna Dinsmoor—both of this borough.

On the 3d inst. by the Rev. C. Weyl, Mr. Henry Warner, to Miss Rebecca Lehdy—both of Franklin township.

On the same day, by the Rev. J. Herbst, Mr. Jacob Hostetter, to Miss Hannah Shaffer—both of Frederick county, Md.

At Erie, Pa. on the 23d ult. Mr. Thomas McConkey, (formerly of this place,) to Miss Mary Miles, of the former place.

EDDIES,

On Thursday last, the 7th inst. at his residence near Gettysburg, William Gilliland, Esq. in the 79th year of his age. He was a native of this County, and in it spent the protracted measure of life, which Divine Providence was pleased to assign him. It was early and uniformly an active and busy life, until within a few years, when nature, exhausted by long continued care, and impaired by the infirmities of age, claimed retirement, and rest. His youthful ardor was identified with the spirit of '76. He felt for his country's wrongs, and as a soldier of that Revolution, assisted to maintain its rights, and secure its liberty and independence. These were ever after, with him, objects of zealous, watchful and active concern; and much of his life was, in obedience to the wishes of his fellow-citizens, devoted to their service, in the administration of that happy political system which he had aided to establish.

As a Justice of the Peace, he for many years rendered important services to the community in which he lived. In the State Legislature he was for many years a Representative;—and as an Associate Judge, for a considerable time, assisted in the administration of justice in this County. In all these various duties, he acquitted himself as a citizen of intelligence and integrity. His moral character was without a blemish, or dishonorable imputation; and early and long he sustained the character of a member of the Presbyterian Church. He lived usefully and respected; and has left for the consolation and imitation of his friends, the memory of a temperate, industrious, and useful life.—*Thomas McKnight.*

Col. MONROE was, we believe, in his 73d year. His has been an eventful and busy life, almost entirely employed in public service. In the field, whilst a mere youth, he shed his blood for his country; and, with a no less zealous devotion to its interests, his best talents have ever since been exerted to promote them in the important stations of Member of Congress, Minister successively to France, Spain, and Great Britain, for seven years Secretary of State, Secretary of War, (during the trying six months preceding the last peace) and lastly, for eight years, as President of the United States. In all these stations he sustained the reputation of purity and uprightness, and maintained his country's rights with firmness, dignity, and ability; and he had the honor to retire from public life, after fifty years spent in the public service, poorer than he entered it. The evening of his life has been chequered with worldly troubles; but we have the satisfaction to know that its sun-set was serene and cloudless.—*Nat. Int.*

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LAST NOTICE.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of informing those indebted to him, that his Books, Notes, &c. have been left in the hands of ALEXANDER RUSSELL, Esq. Gettysburg—with whom they are requested to call and settle, on or before the *first day of August next*. After that date, suits will be brought for the recovery of all unpaid. C. J. SHOWER.

July 12. 3t

A MUGG'D, V. M. KEEFIE

AND

SADDLER,

BEING Single Men, can be accommodated with separate Shops, newly built and finished, in an excellent settlement for both Trades, by applying to

THOMAS M'KNIGHT.
Franklin township, July 12. 3t

FEVER AND AGUE.

THOSE persons troubled with this disease, can have a safe and easy CURE, by applying at the Subscriber's Store, in Franklin township. I have been encouraged to give this Notice, from the almost universal cures performed by this Medicine for the last two years—and some cases of a long standing.

THOMAS M'KNIGHT.

July 12. 3t

VENDUE.

The Subscriber being about to remove from Gettysburg, will expose to Public Sale, at his dwelling, on *Saturday the 6th of August next*,

A QUANTITY OF NEW FURNITURE,

One Cooking-Store, and Two ten-plate do-

A COW,

with a variety of other articles.

Sale will commence at 1 o'clock p. m. when attendance and a reasonable credit will be given by

JOHN N. STARR.

Gettysburg, July 12. 3t

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REEP, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM. McCLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 28th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on

Monday the 22d day of August next—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO all persons concerned, that the Subscribers have been appointed AUDITORS to settle and adjust the rates and proportions of the remaining assets due and payable to the respective Creditors of THOMAS BONNER, deceased; and they will meet for that purpose, at the house of Philip Heavy, in Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 12th of August next*, at 10 o'clock, a. m. at which time the Creditors of said deceased are desired to present their claims.

THOS. C. MILLER.

J. B. MCPHERSON.

J. M. STEVENSON.

July 12. 3t

General Synod

OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH,

IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE Clerical and lay-delegates appointed by the different District Synods, are requested to assemble at Frederick, Md. on the 10th day, and 1st Sunday of October next. As this Synod will be called upon to transact business of vital importance to the Church, every brother will be cheerfully received, if due information of their intention to be present, be given to the *Secretary*.

DAVID F. SCHIFFER.

Secretary of the G. S. in the U. S.

July 12. 3t

GENERAL & PRACTICAL

THE Subscriber respectfully in-

firms the Public, that he has taken

and fitted up the

COLD SPRING

ESTABLISHMENT.

ON THE SOUTH MOUNTAIN,

Eight miles from Chambersburg, and

about two and an half from the Turn-

pike Road, leaving it

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

ence of virtue and patriotism, may impair the moral energies of our republican system. Entertaining these views, but for the reasons I have mentioned, I would unhesitatingly have responded to your request, and communicated to you while time and strength permitted, all the lights which I possess as to the whole subject—But I am the more reconciled to declining a compliance with your wishes, seeing that so many channels are open for communication between the people and their agents, through which they may have direct access in this case to the responsible agent. I have only to add, that as to myself personally, I neither seek nor avoid the scrutiny—if done at all, it should be on public account, and the object should be the public interest. When this is undertaken, God forbid that I should interpose any obstacle to a scrutiny in which the purity and integrity of public men are to be called in question. Unless these virtues are cherished, this beautiful fabric of government will soon become a melancholy ruin, and the execrations of millions yet unborn will, while the page of history lasts, be poured out on the heads of those who shall have contributed to its destruction.

American Independence.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE "SENTINEL."

Gettysburg, July 4th, 1831.

Major A. G. MILLER.
Dear Sir—You will confer a particular favor on the "Gettysburg Guards," and the Citizens who dined with them this day, by furnishing a copy of the remarks you made on the occasion, introductory to your reading the Declaration of Independence, for publication. Yours, respectfully,

George Wampler, James Persy,
Samuel Gilbert, D. Kitzmiller,
John Cress, COMMITTEE.

Gettysburg, July 5th, 1831.

GENTLEMEN: Your note, requesting a copy of my "Remarks introductory to the reading of the Declaration of Independence," on the 4th inst., for publication, has been received. Your invitation to officiate in this manner on the ever-memorable 4th of July, having been received at a late hour, the preparation of these remarks was, consequently, hurried. But, as a copy has been formally requested for publication, it cannot, with propriety, be withheld; however imperfect these remarks may appear in print, or uninteresting they may be to the public, after the excitement of the occasion has subsided. You can have them published in such papers as you may prefer—that is left to your control.

Your's, respectfully,
ANDREW G. MILLER.—
Messrs. Geo. Wampler & others, Committee.

REMARKS.

Gentlemen of the Guards,
and Fellow-Citizens:—

Honored with an invitation, from the Committee of Arrangement, "to read the Declaration of Independence, with some patriotic remarks," on this occasion—I rise with pleasure, to perform the office; as it is our duty and privilege to add rest to the pleasures to be enjoyed, and to promote the interest taken in the celebration of our Freedom's Anniversary.

This commemoration is associated with our tenderest sympathies, and our noblest feelings—as we naturally recall to our recollections the thralldom, the oppression, and the difficulties of our ancestors, and rejoice in the boon they won by their valor and patriotism. On this day, man, "the noblest work of God," bound to his country by every endearing and ennobling tie, thinks and feels how willingly he could sacrifice life, fortune, individual security, and personal advancement, on her altar—consecrated to Liberty. On this day, the innocent and artless child shuns his naths to Him, who commands the destinies of nations. The middle-aged and vigorous cherish a patriotic glow of freedom's fire in their bosoms, which "grows with their growth, and strengthens with their strength." And the venerable and patriotic veteran, whose head is silvered with the frost of many winters, and whose breast is seamed with the scars of many a well-fought battle in the cause of liberty, in imagination lives over the interesting scenes of "the days that tried men's souls"—then raises his eyes to Heaven, in thankfulness that his life has been preserved, to hail the dawn of another anniversary of the glorious day, on which this charter of our liberties was executed, and delivered to three millions of patriotic people, by their more than patriotic Representatives.

All nations, from the refined Greek to the American savage, have had their anniversaries of important national events—their jubi-lee to celebrate—and the names and characters of men, who have devoted their lives and fortunes and talents to the cause of their country, and their country's honor, have been held in grateful remembrance by every people, from the remotest history of time. This feeling is natural;—it is an extended self-love, mingling with all the enjoyments of life, and twisting itself with the minutest filaments of the heart. Nations of antiquity reared monuments of glory, to perpetuate the memory and fame of their illustrious heroes and patriotic statesmen. Their breathing marble, monumental brass, and towering pyramids, reared themselves to tell the valorous achievements of departed heroes—the glorious deeds of departed patriots. Nor can we, living in this enlightened age, when not one secret of nature seems to remain unexplored, nor one mystery of science to be unknown; when civilization and improvement go hand in hand with the expanse and power of man—remain dead and insensible to those sensibilities of which our nature is susceptible, and for which the nations of antiquity became so renowned. No! as Patriots, we greet this instrument as a living monument to the imperishable fame of the venerable sages whose names are thereto appended—as a monument more durable than the marble, more imperishable than the brass, more towering than the pyramids of antiquity—as a monument worthy the mighty sires, who, "with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, mutually pledged to each other, their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor," in its support—and of the noble heroes who fought and died for its establish-

ment. "When thrones are crumbled, and dynasties forgotten, it will stand the landmark of its country's genius—bearing itself 'mid regal ruin and national dissolution—a mental pyramid in the solitude of time—beneath whose shade kings might moulder—a round whose summit eternity must play."

Although it is not our purpose to begin imaginary encomiums on the "laurels that wreath round the brow of military fame;" or to pour forth floods of panegyric on the "gems that have been plucked from the diadem of imperial majesty"—yet it becomes us to pronounce a passing sentence of praise on the valorous exploits, and to indulge a warm feeling of gratitude for the glorious achievements of Washington, and his noble coadjutors in the cause of freedom. Washington! the very name fills the heart with grateful emotions! What the sages in council devised, he accomplished; what was at first, in this declaration of freedom, as its causes and designs, he secured. He stood unmoved on the rock of freedom, towering above English chieftains. Cartilage boasted of her Hannibal; Macedon of her Alexander; England of her Alfred; France, of her Bonaparte; Poland, of her Kosciusko; and other nations equally renowned, of their patriots and heroes; but America, free happy America, this day boasts of her Washington. Themphus recorded the achievements of Cyrus; Homer sang the nautical Achilles; but we, this day, commemorate, with a grateful remembrance, the virtues, the patriotic qualities, of Washington. But for him, this declaration of our rights would have existed, a specimen of American virtue and patriotism, without producing any beneficial results at the time, or advantages to posterity. But for him, this *magna charta* of America would have but remained a living witness for the destruction of the lives and fortunes of its framers. But for him, the splendid and majestic substructure of our civil and religious freedom, would never have been reared upon the broad and permanent foundation—a structure, towering as it is beautiful—extensive, as it is permanent—the pride and beauty of America, and the admiration of the Universe.

On the fourth of July, '76, freedom took possession of every breast; independence animated every soul; and in a generous soil was planted the tree of liberty, whose blossoms emblem our political atmosphere, and whose fruit nourishes our political existence. On that day, the Thirteen United Colonies, by their Delegates, in Congress assembled, with an energetic determination to be released from British oppression, exercised the first act of sovereignty, in promulgating this memorable enumeration of their sufferings and wrongs, and thus made a declaration that

"They are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States."

More than half a century has passed away, since this important epoch in the annals of America—And what is the result? In the character of nations, America is a nation of mature age. Here, we enjoy "liberty and equality," under the sanction of one wise and liberal constitution and laws, which declare that "all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and indefeasible rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring and possessing property and reputation, and pursuing their own happiness." Here, no man can be deprived of the natural and political rights common to all—unless by his own act.

Here, the rays of science and literature beam upon all—illuminating our minds with intelligence to protect our rights, and virtue to maintain our liberties. Here, commerce, manufactures, agriculture, and the arts, flourish, and afford employment to many, and support to all. Here, our liberties are guarded by the watchfulness of patriotic rulers, of our own choice, who have acquired for us "at home security, and fame abroad." Here, is presented the grand spectacle of twenty-four free and independent States, governed by their own Constitutions and Laws—and all united, for their mutual benefit and protection, in one mighty, and powerful, and indissoluble confederation. Here, the honest merchant, the industrious farmer, and the man of letters, are all equally "respected among men."

"And know, ye great! howe'er ye may despise The rustic labor—tis to that we owe

"A nation's happiness—a country's wealth—

"Wisdom in council, and terror in arms."

While we return our acknowledgments to

Him, who rules in the armes of Heaven, for

the rescue of America from oppression, and

for the many blessings we now enjoy—solid

it not, for us to rejoice in the emancipation of

France from despotism, and of other parts

of Europe from tyranny. From the adven-

tures made by that gallant nation, we must

indulge the philanthropic hope, that France

will soon be prepared to take her stand

among the Republics of the earth. And as I

know, that every American is disposed to

rejoice with those nations, who have arisen to

the blessings and majesty of freedom; and to

in mourn for those that are oppressed—we must

shed a tear of sympathy for the unfortunate

and subjugated Poles. As Americans, we

feel a lively interest in their present struggle

for liberty. As Philanthropists, we sympathize with them in their oppressions, privations and wrongs. And, as Republicans, we

are anxious to promote the cause of Liberty,

so fearlessly published to the world in their

Declaration, which breathes a spirit similar

to this immortal document; but we regret

that we can but lend them our prayers.

Free Governments are protected within,

and defended from without, by a National

Guard—the Citizen-soldiers. So it should

be, for if the citizens of a country like ours

do not possess patriotism enough to take up

arms in support of the laws, and in defense

of their rights, they deserve not the protection

of citizens—they are not worthy the appellation

of patriots. To be useful citizens, is to

be good soldiers. Like the framers of this

immortal instrument, we are necessarily

"pledged to each other" for our mutual pro

tection. And while it is being read, let us

patriotically resolve, having the good of our

country at heart, as citizens to preserve our

liberties by our virtue, and as soldiers to de

fend them with our arms.

FOURTH OF JULY, 1831.

Extract from the Speech of the Hon. JOHN ADAMS, delivered in the Hall of Independence, before the Congress of 1776, on the passage of the Declaration.

Addressing JOHN HANCOCK, the then President, he said—

"Read this declaration at the head of the army, every sword will be drawn from its scabbard, and the solemn vow

uttered to maintain it, or perish on the field of honor. Publish it from the pulpit, religion will approve it, and the love of religious liberty will cling around it, resolved to stand with it or fall with it. Send it to the public halls, proclaim it there, let them hear it who heard the first roar of the enemy's cannon; let them see it, who saw their sons and their brothers fall on the field of Bunker Hill and in the streets of Lexington and Concord, and the very walls will cry out in its support.

"Sir, I know the uncertainty of human affairs, but I see, I see clearly through this day's business. You and I may not live to the time when this declaration shall be made good; we may die; die colonists—die slaves—die, it may be, ignominiously and on the scaffold! Be it so—it is so; if it be the pleasure of Heaven that my country shall require the poor offering of my life, the victim shall be ready at the appointed hour of sacrifice, come when that hour may; but while I do live, let me have a country, or at least the hope of a country, and that a free country. But whatever may be our fate, be assured, be assured that this declaration will stand. It may cost

treasure, and it may cost blood,

it will stand, and it will richly compensate for both.

Through the thick gloom of the present, I see the brightness of the future as the sun in heaven. We shall make this a glorious, an immortal day, when we are in our graves our children will honor it: they will celebrate it with thanksgiving, with bonfires and illuminations. On its annual return they will shed tears, copious, gushing tears, not of affliction and slavery, not of agony and distress, but of consolation, of gratitude, and of joy.

"Sir, before God, I believe the hour has come; my judgment approves this measure, and my whole heart is in it. All that I have, all that I am, and all that I hope in this life, I am here ready to stake upon it; and I leave off as I began, that, live or die, survive or perish, I am for the declaration. It is my living sentiment, and, by the blessing of God, it shall be my dying sentiment, independence now, and independence forever."

Late Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the James Cropper arrived at New York on Saturday evening from Bristol, our correspondents of the Courier and Enquirer and Mercantile Advertiser have received Bristol papers to the 31st of May, containing London dates to the 20th inclusive.

The Poles, it will be perceived, have again to a certain extent been successful; and another gallant spirit has been added to the list of Heroes who have already distinguished themselves in the cause of Liberty. In consequence of the loss of the army under the brave but unfortunate Dwernicki, it was apprehended that the insurrection in Volhynia would be suppressed, and the inhabitants reduced to submission by the Russians. To prevent this, the

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ence of virtue and patriotism, may impair the moral energies of our republican system. Entertaining these views, but for the reasons I have mentioned, I would unhesitatingly have responded to your request, and communicated to you while time and strength permitted, all the lights which I possess as to the whole subject—but I am the more reconciled to declining a compliance with your wishes, seeing that so many channels are open for communication between the people and their agents, through which they may have direct access in this case to the responsible agent. I have only to add, that as to myself personally, I neither seek nor avoid the scrutiny—if done at all, it should be on public account, and the object should be the public interest—When this is undertaken, God forbid that I should interpose any obstacle to a scrutiny in which the purity and integrity of public men are to be called in question. Unless these virtues are cherished, this beautiful fabric of government will soon become a melancholy ruin, and the excorations of millions yet unborn will, while the page of history lasts, be poured out on the heads of those who shall have contributed to its destruction.

American Independence.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE "SENTINEL."

Gettysburg, July 4th, 1831.

Major A. G. MILLER:
Dear Sir—You will confer a particular favor on the "Gettysburg Guards," and the Citizens who dined with them this day, by furnishing a copy of the remarks you made on the occasion, introductory to your reading the Declaration of Independence, for publication. Yours, respectfully,

George Wampler, James Persy,
Samuel Gilbert, D. Kitzmiller,
John Cress, COMMURR.

Gettysburg, July 5th, 1831.

GENTLEMEN: Your note, requesting a copy of my "Remarks introductory to the reading of the Declaration of Independence," on the 4th inst. for publication, has been received. Your invitation to officiate in this manner on the ever-memorable 4th of July, having been received at a late hour, the preparation of these remarks was, consequently, hurried.—But, as a copy has been formally requested for publication, it cannot, with propriety, be withheld; however imperfect these remarks may appear in print, or uninteresting they may be to the public, after the excitement of the occasion has subsided. You can have them published in such papers as you may prefer—that is left to your control.

Your's, respectfully,
ANDREW G. MILLER.
Messrs. Geo. Wampler & others, Committee.

REMARKS.

Gentlemen of the "Guards,"
and Fellow-Citizens:

Honor with an invitation, from the Committee of Arrangement, "to read the Declaration of Independence, with some patriotic remarks," on this occasion—I rise, with pleasure, to perform the office; as it is our duty and privilege to add zest to the pleasures to be enjoyed, and to promote the interest taken in the celebration of our Freedom's Anniversary.

This commemoration is associated with our tenderest sympathies, and our noblest feelings—as we naturally recall to our recollections the thralldom, the oppression, and the difficulties of our ancestors, and rejoice in the boon they won by their valor and patriotism. On this day, man, "the noblest work of God," bound to his country by every endearing and ennobling tie, thinks and feels how willingly he could sacrifice life, fortune, individual security, and personal advancement, on her altar—consecrated to Liberty. On this day, the innocent and artless child shouts hosannahs to Him, who commands the destinies of nations. The middle-aged and vigorous cherish a patriotic glow of freedom's fire in their bosoms, which "grows with their growth, and strengthens with their strength." And the venerable and patriotic veteran, whose head is silvered with the frosts of many winters, and whose breast is seamed with the scars of many a well-fought battle in the cause of liberty, in imagination lives over the interesting scenes of "the days that tried men's souls"—then raises his eyes to Heaven, in thankfulness that his life has been preserved, to hail the dawn of another anniversary of the glorious day, on which this charter of our liberties was enacted, and delivered to three millions of patriotic people, by their more than patriotic Representatives.

All nations, from the refined Greek to the American savage, have had their anniversaries of important national events—their influences to celebrate—and the names and characters of men, who have devoted their lives and fortunes and talents to the cause of their country, and their country's honor, have been held in grateful remembrance by every people, from the remotest corner of the globe.

This feeling is natural—it is an extended sentiment, mingling with all the movements of life, and twisting itself with the most secret movements of the heart." Nations of men, just reared monuments of glory, to perpetuate the memory and fame of their illustrious heroes and patriotic statesmen. Their lofty and imperishable monuments, and towering pyramids, reared themselves to tell the glorious achievements of departed heroes—the glorious deeds of departed heroes. No man, we, living in this enlightened age, can know the secret of nature's power to impress, nor the mystery of science to be known; when in due time and order to keep pace with the progress of man—man—remain deaf and insensitive to the sensibilities of a world not susceptible, and for which the notions of right and wrong became so renowned. Not so Patriots, as to

great this instrument in a language congenial to the imperishable theme of the ages—slogans whose names are therefore not less a monument more durable than the structures more imperishable than the brasses now towering than the pyramids of antiquity—an monument worthy the study, save with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, mutually pledged to each other, their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor," in its support—of the valiant heroes who fought and bled for its establish-

ment. "When thrones are crumbled, and dynasties forgotten, it will stand the landmark of its country's genius—bearing itself amid regal ruin and national dissolution—a mental pyramid in the solitude of time—beneath whose shade kings might moulder—around whose summit eternity must play."

Although it is not our purpose to bestow imaginary encomiums on the laurels that wreath round the brow of military fame; or pour forth floods of panegyric on the gems that have been plucked from the diadem of imperial majesty—yet it becomes us to pronounce a passing sentence of praise on the valorous exploits, and to indulge a warm feeling of gratitude for the glorious achievements of Washington, and his noble coadjutors in the cause of freedom. WASHINGTON! the very name fills the heart with grateful emotions! What the sages in council devised, he accomplished; what was at birth, in this declaration of freedom, as its causes and designs, he secured. He stood unmoved on the rock of freedom, towering above English champions. Carthage boasted of her Hannibal; Macedon, of her Alexander; England, of her Alfred; France, of her Bonaparte; Poland, of her Kosciusko; and other nations equally renowned, of their patriots and heroes; but America, free, happy America, this day boasts of her Washington. Xenophon recorded the achievements of Cyrus; Homer sang the invincible Achilles; but we, this day, commemorate with a grateful remembrance, the virtues, the patriotism, the valor of Washington. But for him, this declaration of our rights would have existed, a specimen of American virtue and patriotism, without producing any beneficial results at the time, or advantages to posterity. But for him, this *magna charta* of America would have but remained a living witness for the destruction of the lives and fortunes of its framers. But for him, the splendid and magnificent superstructure of our civil and religious freedom, would never have been reared upon this broad and permanent foundation—a structure, towering as it is beautiful—extensive, as it is permanent—the pride and glory of America, and the admiration of the Universe.

On the fourth of July, '76, freedom took possession of every breast; independence animated every soul; and in a generous soil was planted the tree of liberty, whose blossoms embalm our political atmosphere, and whose fruit nourishes our political existence. On that day, the Thirteen United Colonies, by their Delegates in Congress assembled, with an energetic determination to be released from British oppression, exercised the first act of sovereignty, in promulgating this memorable enumeration of their sufferings and wrongs, and this manly declaration, that "they are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States." More than half a century has passed away, since this important epoch in the annals of America.—And what is the result? In the character of nations, America is a nation of mature age. Here, we enjoy "liberty and equality," under the sanction of our wise and liberal constitutions and laws, which declare that "all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring and possessing property and reputation, and pursuing their own happiness." Here, no man can be deprived of the natural and political rights common to all—unless by his own act.—Here, the rays of science and literature beam upon all—illuminating our minds with intelligence to protect our rights, and virtue to maintain our liberties. Here, commerce, manufactures, agriculture, and the arts, flourish, and afford employment to many, and support to all. Here, our liberties are guarded by the watchfulness of patriotic rulers, of our own choice, who have acquired for us "at home security, and fame abroad." Here, is presented the grand spectacle of twenty-four free and independent States, governed by their own Constitutions and Laws—and all united, for their mutual benefit and protection, in one mighty, and powerful, and indissoluble confederation. Here, the honest mechanic, the industrious farmer, and the man of letters, are all equally "respected among men."

"And know, ye great! how'er ye may despise 'The rustic labor'—tis to that we owe 'A nation's happiness—a country's wealth—Wisdom in council, and terror in arms."

While we return our acknowledgments to Him, who rules in the armies of Heaven, for the rescue of America from oppression, and for the many blessings we now enjoy—forget it not, for us to rejoice in the emancipation of France from despotism, and of other parts of Europe from tyranny. From the advancements made by that gallant nation, we must indulge the philanthropic hope, that France will soon be prepared to take her stand among the Republics of the earth. And as I know, that every American is disposed to rejoice with those nations, who have arisen to the blessings and prosperity of freedom; and to mourn for those that are oppressed—we must stand a line of sympathy for the unfortunate and subjugated Poles. As Americans, we feel a lively interest in their present struggle for liberty. 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THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office, at Gettysburg, Adams County, Pa. July 1, 1831.

B—continued.
Jacob Bear
Andrew Bott
Samuel Bott
Benjamin Bayly
George Boyets 2
John Barrett
Rev. James G. Brack
entide
Robert Bryns
Wm. Burt
Tobias Boyer

Margaret Brook
Wm. Barr
Henry Biesecker
Sarah Biggs
C
John Carson
Henry Coffin 2
Patrick Callan
Jas. Cunningham, Esq.
Maria Carbaugh
John Clouse
D
Michael Docherty
Eliza C. Dunn
Samuel Deal
E
Robert Ewing
Henry Epy
Nicholas Eckenrode
Rachael England

Hannah Ewing
Patrick Friel, Jr.
Patrick Friel, sen.
Philip Fail
Robt. or David Fletch
er
Valentine Fale, sen.
G
John N. Graft
Adam Guiselman
Catharine Groff
H
Joel Harman
Chrstop'r Holebaugh
Catharine Hersh
Henry Hoffman
Mary Hixson
Mary Hencel
John Henthorn
John Hunter
Jacob Hartman
Solomon Hartman
J
Martin Judy
Nancy A. Johnson
Thomas John
K
Sampson S. King, Esq.
Robert Wilson
Isaac Kral
Andrew Kerrigan
L
John Loumore
John Lynch
M
Nancy Menough
James Morrow
W.M. W. BELL, P. M.
[July 5.]

Peter Moritz 2
Jacob Meiss
John A. Miller
John Miller
Charles McIntyre
Peter Marks
Rev. Sophia Mark
John McGoy
Jacob Mairing
Hugh McHenry
N
Jacob Norbeck
Elizabeth Noel
Upton Norris
David Newman
O
Adam Oyster
Barbara Oyster 3
P
Gettysburg, July 5.

NOW'S THE TIME!

One Prize of \$30,000,

ONE of 10,000,

AND NO LESS THAN

THIRTY OF 1,000?

THE FOURTEENTH CLASS OF THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 16th of July.

60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$30,000 51 100

1 10,000 51 50

1 5,000 102 40

1 4,440 102 30

30 1,000 1479 20

50 500 11475 10

51 200

Tickets, \$10—Halves, 25;
Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S.

Gettysburg, July 5.

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 13,

3 50 6 54 8 33 53 24 59

Hannah Ewing
S
Jacob Sanders
Sentinel
John Slentz
Emma V. Smith
Wm. Sadler 2
Nicholas B. Schriver
Michael Shonabruk
James Stafford
Robert Stewart
Christian Stauffer
David Sheets
T
Robert Taylor
U
John Uts
W
S. Weels
Enos H. White
Henry Welty
James Work
Adam Welsh
Samuel Wiser
John Walter
John Wilson
Robert Wilson
Adam Walter
V
Edmund L. Youce
John Yeasy
John Young
Alexander P. Young
James H. Young
Z
George Ziegler 4
W.M. W. BELL, P. M.
[July 5.]

Gettysburg Gymnasium.

THIS Institution, after having over-
come the difficulties which always
attend the commencement of unendow-
ed literary establishments, has at length
been placed upon a firm foundation.

All the branches of knowledge which
are usually taught in similar Institu-
tions, are here attended to:

Latin, Greek, German, Roman and
Grecian Antiquities, Moral and Natu-
ral Philosophy, Chemistry with Experi-
ments, Rhetoric, Modern & Ancient
Geography with the use of the Globes,
English Grammar, Arithmetic, Alge-
bra, Elements of Geometry, Surveying,
Mensuration, Plane and Spherical Tri-
gonometry, Conic Sections, Differential
and Integral Calculus or Fluxions, As-
tronomy, Philosophy of the Mind, Com-
position and Declamation, and Biblical
Exercises on the Lord's day.

This Institution is under the imme-
diate direction of Mr. M. JACOBS
and the Rev. H. L. BAUGHER. The
strictest attention is bestowed upon the
morals of the pupils. Parents from a
distance can, with the utmost confi-
dence, entrust their children to the
guardianship of this Institution. They
may live, if desired, in the same family
with either of the Teachers, who will
pledge themselves to exercise over
them a parental care. The location is
remarkably healthy, and very conven-
ient with reference to Baltimore, Phila-
delphia, or the District of Columbia.
The year is divided into two sessions,
ending on the last Wednesday of April
and September, and succeeded each by
a vacation of four weeks. Besides the
public examinations at the close of each
session, private examinations are held
quarterly. A semi-annual report of
the conduct, industry, and scholarship
of each student will be sent to parents
and guardians.

Price of tuition for Summer Session

\$10—Winter \$14. The necessary ex-
penses, including boarding, room-rent,
washing and tuition, need not be more
than from \$100 to \$110 annually.

Reference may be made to Professors
S. S. Schimucker and E. L. Hazelius,
Gettysburg, Pa.; Professor H. Veithake,
Princeton, N. J.; Rev. C. P. Krauth,

Rev. C. Demme, and Robert Ralston,
Esq. Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Kurtz,
Rev. J. G. Morris and Professor Mil-
ler, Baltimore; Rev. Dr. Schimucker,
York, Pa.; Hon. H. A. Muhlenburg,
Reading, Pa.; Rev. Mr. Ernst Leh-
non, Pa.; Rev. B. Kurtz, Hagerstown,
Md.; Rev. D. F. Schaeffer, Frederick,
Md.

June 21.

J. B. DANNER,
Still continues the

SILVER PLATING,

In all its various branches—and at as
low a rate as any other man in the
State. He is thankful for past favors,
and respectfully solicits a continuance
of the same.

Orders from a distance will be
thankfully received, and attended to
with promptness.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14.

LAST NOTICE.

THOSE persons indebted to the
Estate of JOHN SHEET, late
of the borough of Gettysburg, dec'd.,
are hereby notified, that unless their
accounts are discharged before the 16th
of July next, I shall be under the dis-
agreeable necessity of instituting suits
for the recovery of the same.

J. SANDERS, Adm'r.

June 21.

STRAY COW.

CAME to the subscriber living in
Mountpleasant township, about

the 1st instant,

A Black Cow,

both ears marked. The
owner is desired to come forward,
prove property, pay charges, and take
her away. ANDREW SMITH.

June 28.

31

All kinds of Letter-Press

PRINTING,

Neatly and expeditiously executed at

the Office of the "Adams Sentinel."

Mr. O. CLARKSON

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A HANDSOME AND FULL ASSORT-

MENT OF

HARDWARE,

comprising almost every article in his

line, from a Mouse-trap to an Anvil.

HE HAS ALSO A GOOD STOCK OF

CEDAR WARE,

BASKETS,

Lasts, Shoemakers' Irons, &

LIGHTNING RODS,

With Brass Points.

Gettysburg, May 31.

if

REALITY.

THIRD EDITION

THIS SPRING!

DANNER & ZIEGLER,

HAVE just returned from the Ci-

ties, and are now opening their

Third Stock for this Spring, (not to

be surpassed by any) comprising every

article in their line. They deem it un-

necessary to give a catalogue of the

different articles either in paper or

handbill.

Having received a double portion of
custom to what they anticipated, they
assure the Public they have come to
the determination NOT TO BE UN-
DERSOLD BY ANY MAN.

They have a Stock of

GROCERIES,

CHINA, GLASS, &

QUEEN'S-WARE,

not to be excelled by any Establish-

ment in the County, either for quality,

beauty or cheapness. We ask no more

than A-CIAL from any person—for

that our Goods are cheaper than oth-

ers they may rest assured of—LOOK

AND LEAP.

Gettysburg, June 14.

if

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully in-

forms his Friends and the Public,

that he has just returned from the Ci-

ties of Philadelphia and Baltimore,

with an EXTENSIVE and

Entirely New Stock of

GOODS,

which he is now opening at the house

of the late John McConaughy, Esq. de-

ceased, situate on the south-west cor-

ner of the Centre Square in Gettysburg,

consisting of a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

QUEEN'S & GLASSWARE,

Looking-Glasses, &

LIQUORS.

(FOR PARTICULARS, SEE HANDBILLS.)

A personal appearance at his Estab-

lishment, the low prices of his Goods,

and Elegant Assortment, will be an in-

ducement for them to purchase.

Look before you leap.

The Public's humble servant,

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Gettysburg, April 19.

if

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

THE FARM, formerly the Proper-

ty of Col. RICHARD BROWN, situ-

ate in Straban township, Adams coun-

try, on the Conowago creek, at present

in the occupancy of Mr. John Shriver,

is offered for Sale on the most advan-

tageous terms. The Tract contains

380 ACRES,

more or less, of excellent land, in fine

cultivation, the improvements on which

are a two-story

Brick House,

BANK BARN, &c.

The Property will be shewn by the

Tenant, on the premises.

For the

Terms of Sale, apply to JOHN B.

M'PHERSON, Gettysburg.

March 15.